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Vol. 2. No. 5.

February Number, 1895.

THE CADETS' REVIEW

OF THE

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE

Maryland Agricultural College,

THE STATE COLLEGE OF MARYLAND.

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R. W. SILVESTER, President,

College Park, Md.

Table of Contents.

The Maryland Agricultural College, - - - - - - - - 89
Editorial, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 91
A Reply, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 93
The Honor Roll, - - - - - - - - - - - - 94
In Memoriam, - - - - - - - - - - - - 95
Literary Department—Agricultural Education, - - - - 96
Honesty in Examinations, - - - - - - - - - - 98
Locals, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 100
Association News, - - - - - - - - - - - - 102
M. A. C. House of Commons, - - - - - - - - 107
Exchange Department, - - - - - - - - - - 109
College Directory, - - - - - - - - - - - - 110
Advertisements, - - - - - - - - - - - 111–112

THE CADETS' REVIEW

of the

Maryland Agricultural College.

Vol. 2 February, 1895 No. 5

Editorial Staff.

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Editorial.

IN looking over the columns of the past numbers of the present volume of the REVIEW, it is strikingly evident that the student body of the College have not performed a very active part in the editing of the journal. With the exception of the few articles contributed by the members of the College Faculty, and one or two by friends outside of the College, almost the entire work has been performed by the editorial staff of the REVIEW.

It is with sincere regret that we note this evidence of an almost total lack of interest on the part of the students in regard to the success of the College paper. It does not require much of argumentation to show that such a state of affairs is not a natural one, or one to be expected under the circumstances. The REVIEW is distinctively a College journal. It is as much of a College Institution as the Athletic Association, and deserves equally as much, if not more, encouragement and support. Its function, as outlined in our first issue is to elevate the standard of our College; to advance her interests; and to extend her scope. Such has been the aim of the management of the REVIEW throughout its life, and it is along that line that the efforts of the present staff are endeavoring to direct it. But it is not sufficient that the editorial staff are laboring for the success of the journal. They have a right to demand encouragement and co-operation from the students.

The success of the REVIEW should be a

matter of pride to every Cadet of the M. A. C. Its very name places upon him a share of the responsibility of making it successful which he cannot shirk. The journal is emphatically the *Cadets'* REVIEW, and ought to be. The student should feel that any success which the REVIEW may attain is his, and he should so regard it—provided he has helped to attain that success. It is a part of his duty to see that it is worthy of the institution it represents; that it maintain the dignity of the College; that it subserve her best interests; and that it discusses all matters of public import in a manner reflecting credit upon her. This is one of the duties of College life which too frequently is overlooked or calmly ignored. But we would call attention to the fact that in order to advance the REVIEW to its highest state of perfection, or to enable it to attain complete success, it is absolutely necessary that the students direct their efforts towards that end.

Moreover, the student ought to feel the same pride with regard to the REVIEW that he feels in any other department of the College. We M. A. C. Cadets have a right to be proud of our Athletic Association. We will not admit, until it is clearly proven otherwise, that in this respect we are not equal to the best and superior to many educational institutions of our State. But it is only by earnest, untiring effort that we have attained this success in our Athletic Department. Now, would it be reasonable to expect equal success in any other department without that same effort? There can be no doubt that we desire the success of the REVIEW. Every student, if he have a spark of patriotic feeling for his Alma Mater, must feel interested in the success of her institutions. The question is, shall we have the effort? We sincerely hope so.

The columns of the REVIEW afford the best, in fact, the only medium through which to discuss matters of general interest to the students. Its columns are open to the legitimate discussion of all public questions. Every department of the paper is open to contributions from any or all of the students—in fact, such contributions are expected by the management of the journal.

Every inducement has been offered in order to enable the students to take an active part in the editing of the REVIEW. But their support has been withheld. Our object in thus calling attention to the matter is to arouse, if possible, a greater interest on the part of the student and to request a more active co operation towards making the REVIEW an ornament to the College and a journal of which we may be truly proud.

There is another practical way in which the students may do much towards promoting the success of the REVIEW. That is by means of the subscription list. It is very discouraging to the management of the journal to see the great number of students who do not subscribe for the REVIEW. Every cadet in the College should certainly be sufficiently interested in the paper to give it the small amount of financial encouragement which is required of a subscriber. Money is absolutely necessary for the success of any such enterprise as this. We do not claim to be an exception to the general rule. As our income is limited to our subscription list and our

advertisements, the size of the former materially affects it. We would be highly gratified therefore at any greater manifestation, on the part of the students, of interest along the particular line.

***

We wish to express our thanks to Mr. Levin Lake, one of the honored Trustees of the College, for his efforts towards securing lower rates for the students over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between College, Baltimore and Washington. The greatly reduced rates will bring these cities very much nearer the College than they had been, and the students will be greatly benefitted by the increased facility which this will afford for a study of the public libraries, museums and art palaces of these cities.

This not the first service of a similar nature that Mr. Lake has performed in behalf of the College. Since his recent election to the Board of Trustees of the College he has shown an active interest in the welfare of the students, and his efforts are greatly appreciated by them. We wish especially to thank him for this last evidence of his interest.

Roly and Eddie are exceptionally fortunate, both received valentines.

***

Mr. F. C. Walsh was recently promoted to Corporal, Co. B, and Mr. A. S. Gill corporal in the Light Battery.

***

The R. H. Social Club, of Hyattsville, will please accept the thanks of the management of the Rossburg Club for their kind invitation to the dance at Calvert Mansion, Feb. 21.

A Reply.

IT has always been the intention of the staff of the REVIEW neither to allow anything like a controversy to arise between our exchanges and ourselves, nor anything of a personal nature to appear in our columns. But when such narrow-minded articles as appear in the January issue of the *St. John's Collegian* are placed before the public with the seeming intention of casting reflection upon our Alma Mater, we feel entirely justified in defending ourselves.

The gentleman who originated the article in question, is very forgetful of a few facts when making out his very brilliant record for the past few years; possibly in the seclusion of his own conceit certain facts have not reached him. We wonder if he ever heard of the time, not so very far distant, when with the score 6—0 against them and sure defeat staring them in the face, these *would-be champions* ingloriously left the field. And then, to cover up their own disgrace, how they attacked the umpire, in their *two-cent* weekly paper—the way they usually do when defeated. We should also like to know how he reconciles his statements about the affidavits with the action of the secretary of the League, who, when the affidavits were demanded, could not produce them; and also the statement of his ex-*Lehigh* player, to the effect that he had never signed an affidavit for *St. John's*, and did not intend to do so.

Yet in the face of all this he has the audacity to come out and croak about goodwill, fairness, etc. Really, it is amusing.

But enough of this matter. Let the past take care of itself. It is useless to rake up

old coals. The public are very well aware of the part played in the recent State League by these self-styled champions. They claim the honor of being the organizers of the League ; they may also claim to be the disorganizers.

In regard to the insinuations concerning the infancy of our College and the lack of athletic standing, it is hardly necessary to reply. The fact that in the season of '93-94, the football team of the M. A. C. did not lose a single game — even the much vaunted St. John's eleven having been defeated—clearly refutes the groundless assertion that we have no athletic record.

Moreover, when it is considered that in the last season the M. A. C. team was not defeated by a single team in the State League—St John's semi-professional team being excepted—it is not necessary to make a denial of the public charges set forth in the *Collegian*.

Our baseball record we claim to be equally good. Among the teams which were defeated by the M. A. C. nine last season were the Columbian University, Baltimore City College, Washington High School, Western Maryland College, Kendall College—two games—besides several minor games. The Western Maryland College team was the only one which achieved a victory over us during the season. In spite of the not over accurate assertions of the *Collegian*, it appears that the M. A. C. *has* earned a place in the athletic arena. Whether or not the public will consider it so, most certainly it will not be influenced by such articles as that of the *Collegian*. Such efforts, which are clearly and palpably the result of an injured vanity, and an obstinacy which refuses to acknowledge defeat after a Waterloo, are their own reward. The public understands them and rates them accordingly. We think the *Outing* correspondent knew a thing or two.

The Honor Roll

IT was the intention of the REVIEW to publish the result of of the examinations in November, but owing to lack of time the idea was abandoned. However, we commence with this issue what we intend to be a permanent feature of the REVIEW ; that is, after every quarterly examination there will appear in its columns an Honor Roll, composed of the five students making the highest average in their respective classes. The Honor Roll for the term ending Feb. 15, is as follows :

SENIOR CLASS.

Crapster, W.

Tie { Skinner.
Jones.

Tie { Graham.
McDonnell.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Roberts, W.

Crapster, T.

Laughlin.

Heyser.

Dirickson.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Welty.

Tie { Cronmiller.
Roberts, R.

Twining.

Tie { Goldsborough.
Whiteford.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Dickerson.
Allnutt.
Nesbitt.
Tie { Lillibridge. Peterson. Upshur.

PREP. DEPT.

Bellis.
Gardiner.
Tie { Carter. Crew. Richmond.

In Memoriam.

DIED, at the Maryland Agricultural College, Tuesday, Feb. 19th, 1895, in the fifty-fifth year of her age, Mrs. Caroline Pocohontas Scott, daughter of the late John H. Bernard, of Gay Mont, Virginia, and wife of Prof. Martin P. Scott. M. D., of the Maryland Agricultural College.

Mrs. Scott was a type of the gentlewoman developed under the old regime in the South, but nowhere as perfectly as in Virginia. Modesty, gentleness, dignity refinement, intelligence and cultivation were characteristics of her class, combined with that true "noblesse oblige" which keeps pure because it condescends not to evil and which makes consideration for others the test of gentility.

To say merely that Mrs. Scott possessed all these would be too little; with these her individuality combined a strength of resolution which no disaster could bend, a broad and responsive sympathy, which included all who were in need or distress, a strong and steadfast faith in the infinite love and wisdom of her Saviour and God, and an innately bright and lovely disposition which illumined her own life and that of those around her.

A most affectionate mother, a devoted wife, a zealous and faithful friend, Mrs. Scott was happiest in the family circle, while she delighted in the old-time hospitality of her race; but her influence as her sympathy extended beyond the limits of home and embraced all with whom she came in contact.

All our College Students and Faculty were alike devoted to her, and in her death mourn the loss of a warm-hearted affectionate and helpful friend.

That soil from which she sprang and which she loved so well was best fitted to receive her mortal remains, and on Thursday the 20th inst., she was laid to rest among her family dead at Gay Mont, her ancestral home, near Port Royal, Va.

As a last tribute of respect the Cadet battalion formed an honorary escort to the funeral cortege as far as the railroad station.

Dr. Scott's colleagues of the Faculty acted as pallbearers until the remains were placed on board the Fredericksburg train in Washington.

We are glad to have W. Wooters, '97, with us again. The REVIEW offers its sympathy to Mr. Wooters in the death of his brother, who was a student at St. John's College, Annapolis.

Literary Department.

H. R. GRAHAM, '95.

Agricultural Education.

THE first Agricultural school was founded by Fellenberg at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, in 1806. His pupils were taken from the poorest class of peasantry, of whom he truly observed, that "having no other property than their physical and mental faculties they should be taught how to use this capital to the best advantage" by a combination of "discipline, study and manual labor." No fewer than 3000 pupils were trained in this school which flourished for thirty years under the able direction of Wehrli.

Since then various institutions of the same character have sprung up on the continent. The French government makes large appropriations to support agricultural education, and one school at Grignon has an old royal palace with its domain of 1185 acres. One of the first duties undertaken by the new Government of Marshal MacMahon, in 1873, was the nomination of a commission to reorganize the system of agricultural education.

In Prussia, there is scarcely a province that does not boast of its agricultural school and model farm; and indeed throughout Germany, as well as in Russia, we find educational institutions supported by the state, in all of which with some slight difference of detail, agriculture is practically as well as theoretically taught.

More recently, experimental stations have been established in various parts of the empire. Indeed, the agricultural schools and field experimental stations in Germany are a credit to that country and a source of much attraction to visitors from other countries. Finland possesses two agricultural colleges and eight smaller schools subsidized by the state. There are also fifteen small dairy schools and two higher schools, these latter forming departments of the agricultural colleges.

Denmark spends about $55,000 annually for promoting agricultural education. Japan has an agricultural college on the Island of Zeyo and an experimental farm in the province of Shimosa near Tokio.

In Great Britain the only material support given is to a chair of agriculture at the Normal School of Science, South Kensington, a grant to the chair of agriculture in Edinburgh, and the payment of small grants to teachers in school and science classes, who include agriculture in their instruction.

The most important experimental station in England, (a private one), is at Rothenstead and was founded in 1843 by Sir J. B. Lowes. Several thousands of pounds are spent annually, and Sir John set apart 100,000 pounds to provide the means for continuing the work after his death. Woburn station, the next in importance,

was started in 1876 by the Royal Agricultural Society.

In the United States the West Point Academy, established in 1802, was the first provision by the general government for scientific education in any department. The Naval Academy followed in 1845. Two years later, John P. Norton, agricultural chemist, just returned from Europe, agitated the question of agricultural schools, and one school was begun. In 1860 it was liberally endowed by Joseph E. Sheffield, and is now attached to Yale College as the "Sheffield Scientific School." In 1852, a legacy to Dartmouth College by Abiel Chandler, laid the foundation of a similar branch at that College. Congress was repeatedly asked to set apart lands for the support of agricultural colleges, and a bill was passed in 1858 for that purpose, but the President failed to sign it. In 1862, the effort was successful, and a bill became a law, appropriating about ten millions of acres to all the States, to be divided according to the number of representatives from each State in Congress. Meanwhile, New York and other States kept the question alive, and Michigan opened her agricultural college in 1857; and now, under one or another name, nearly all the States have colleges, or parts of colleges, in which scientific agriculture is taught. On the 2d of July, 1862, Congress passed an act giving public lands to the several states and territories, which should provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts, the amount of land to be equal to 80,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States were then entitled. To guard against the loss of this fund by improvident investment, that act provides that all moneys derived from the lands granted shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the State, or some other safe stock yielding not less than five per cent.; and that if any portion of the fund, or the interest thereon, shall be lost or diminished it shall be replaced by the State, so that the capital shall forever remain undiminished, except that a sum not exceeding ten per cent. on the amount received by any State under the act may be applied to the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, wherever authorized by the Legislature.

The general object and character of the colleges to be established is briefly stated in the fourth section of the act, which provides that the interest of the fund shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may claim the benefit of the act, "to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be (without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial

classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." The States quickly availed themselves of these advantages, and the sums originally obtained, amounting to many millions, have remained unimpaired with few exceptions.

In 1887 an act, appropriating $15,000 to each State to establish experimental stations in connection with these colleges was passed, and has had a very stimulating effect upon the agricultural departments. In 1889, an act was passed appropriating $15,000 for 1890, and an annual increase of $1,000 of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years, and then the annual amount to be paid to each state and territory was fixed at $25,000, the money being received from the sales of public lands. This was done for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The act forbade the payment of money for the support of institutions making distinction of race and color in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintainence of such colleges separately for white and colored students is held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act, and the funds must be equitably divided.

These institutions have an officer of the army detailed to act as professor of military science and tactics in accordance with a statute amended in 1888.

In 1888, forty-eight agricultural schools reported 620 professors and instructors; 6,876 students; scientific apparatus valued at $915,507; grounds, buildings, etc., valued at $5,541,146; permanent productive funds amounting to $10,261,624, yielding $649,528 income.

Cornell University has the largest endowment fund of any of the land-grant colleges, $4,282,042. The University of Illinois also has a large endowment, including appropriations made by Champaign county and the State. The Agricultural and Mechanical College, of Miss., has, within recent years, doubled the productive value of its farm (about 2000 acres) and annually clears a profit.

In South and Central America agriculture education is receiving attention. The Argentine Republic has a school of agriculture. A practical school of agriculture was opened at Santiago, in 1885, and a college of engineering and agriculture was established in Ecuador, in 1890. In the secondary colleges for boys in Costa Rica, there are courses in agriculture, and the same is true of some of the special schools of Brazil.

After the football is over,
After the field is clear,
Straighten my nose and shoulder,
Help me to find my ear. Ex.

* * *

While Moses was no college man,
And never played football,
In rushes he was said to be
The first one of them all. Ex.

Honesty in Examinations.

THE *Forum* for February contains an interesting article by W. L. Stevens, entitled "Student Honor and College Examinations." Mr. Stevens, after corresponding with about forty representative American Colleges and Universities, finds that written examinations are the rule with the majority, while a few have both oral and written.

In those institutions where written examinations are the rule, two plans are pursued, viz.: "Student Honor" and the "Vigilant Systems." In some instances, however, both systems were advocated. In regard to the latter we clip the following: "If you adopt the honor system do not spoil it by doubting the word of a student. An honored Professor once told me that he required a written pledge to the papers," but said he, "we watch them, too." This is a mixture worse than either plan alone. And as he very rightly says, that the obligation implied by a "Word of Honor" is not innate, but rather a product of culture, hence in those institutions where the culture has not yet reached that standard where a man's word of honor is thoroughly conceived and appreciated by the student body, the honor system, if in vogue, should be abolished, and the vigilant system alone prevail.

The answers to his questions, as to the best means of securing honesty in examination papers were many and varied, though unanimous on certain points. In order to secure honesty, the proper course to pursue depends largely upon the community, and the age and moral culture of the student body. The evil of dishonesty in examinations is almost invariably more prevalent among the younger than among the older students, and more formidable in institutions with inelastic curricula, than in those where there is a wide range and reasonable freedom in the election of studies. It is found that where a student is compelled to take a subject which is distasteful to him, the temptation is very strong to employ all available means to get through, whether these are lawful or not. Quite a number of Colleges have at present student senates or courts, whose duty it is to bring all dishonesty in examinations to light, and it is safe to predict that within a few decades, at most, that the system of espionage at college examinations will be abolished.

Mr. Stevens concludes by saying: "That no reform has ever yet been accomplished without giving rise to new problems. That of self government in colleges has already made the moral tone of these far better than it was in the days of our fathers. Hazing, cheating, drunkenness and gambling, have not yet been eliminated from college life, and perhaps will not disappear entirely during the twentieth century; but with the progress of the last thirty years we have no reason to be discouraged. It is quite reasonable to expect, at least, equally rapid progress during the remaining few years of the present century." S.

Came to college—
Joined the 'leven—
Played one game—
Went to Heaven—
Ex.

LOCALS.

L. McCandlish and B. Compton Jr., Editors.

Miss Scott is now at the College.

Miss Silvester is back in College Park.

Capt. Skinner has been sick for several days.

Spring is here and the College "Widows" are once more happy.

Prof. W.: "Look out, girls, or the College boys will catch you."

Mr. Graham, '95, attended the dance given in Laurel last week.

The College expects to get out a very attractive catalogue this year.

On Sunday, the 3rd inst., Mr. M. T. Sudler, '94, spent the day at College.

Miss Jessie Nesbett, of College Park, who has been very ill, is recovering.

Mrs. Preston, of Virginia, is now visiting her sister, Mrs. Alvey in the College.

Mr. Pattison, chemist at the Experiment Station, is going to build in College Park.

Councilman, '98, is learning to play on the bugle and a banjo, and his room-mates are praying for deafness.

The Rossburg Club, for which so many predicted failure, is in a better financial condition than any other society in the College.

Junior Roll.—Jimmie, Beasley Bob, Dago, Skeeter, Dock, Cheese Back, Bladensburg, Julia, Bill Pug, Hoosier, Whist Geo., Rastus, Dan, Face.

Wanted.—A Typewriter. For particulars as to salary, etc., address the News Editors, Cadets' Review, 43 and 45 Madison avenue, College Park, Md.

The College has had a great deal of trouble in obtaining a water supply, but recently a new ram has been put in, which is hoped will prove satisfactory.

The new Ministry of the M. A. C. House of Commons consists of Mr. Graham, '95, prime minister: Mulliken, '95, home secretary, and Prof. Spence, foreign secretary.

Regular services are now held in St. Andrew's Chapel, by the Rev. John O. Johnson, of College Park. All the students have been requested to attend the Lenten services.

We are glad to note the great improvement in the condition of Prof. Alvey's health. It is the hope of the Review that he may ere long be fully recovered from his illness.

Mr. H. C. Sherman, '94, who is engaged at the College in connection with the State Fertilizer inspection, has been on a two weeks tour of the Eastern shore, collecting material for analysis.

During the year several contributions have been received by the College Library, but our friends do not take the interest in this most important part of our College that we would like them to.

Although requested not to do so, we think it our duty to make public the names of those Seniors who attended last night's performance "The Black Crook." They are: Messrs. Mulliken, Graham and Bannon.

We take pleasure in announcing the recovery of Mr. Archer, '98, who has been quite sick at his home in Hartford co. He expects to be with us again in a few days.

Prof. Zimmerman has recently returned from Philadelphia, where he has been purchasing apparatus for the Department of Physics. While there he saw Mr. Weimer, '94, who is studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred here yesterday. Mr. Walsh, '97, while looking in his trunk for a pair of gloves, fell in and it was some time before his room mates discovered his absence. Luckily, the first place they looked for him was in his trunk.

The reduced fare from here to Washington will enable the students to see more of that interesting city. After such trips, if not taken too often, a student gets down to work with better results, for he feels that College life is not all work after all.

Dr. Ward, the State Vetenarian has begun a series of lectures at the College on the Horse, which will continue throughout the present term. He delivered a similar course of lectures last year. Dr. Ward's ability as a vetenarian is well known and the lectures are looked forward to with pleasure.

The residents of Madison avenue have been edified for the last three nights by what we suppose must be a tom-cat wake. We are preparing something in the nature of a surprise party for them, and if they show up to-night Prof. Zimmerman will soon have plenty of cat skins to use in his electrical experiments.

The fashionable society on Madison ave. has recently received quite an addition in the person of Mr. Queen, 97, who has moved down from the "Heavenly Abode" above. Mr. Queen is a very accomplished gentleman and will no doubt be popular. We have heard much of his grace as a host and are anxiously waiting invitations.

We are pleased to note the arrival of several families in College Park. Mr. Cadle, who is well-known to the college boys from his associations at the Lake, has changed his residence to the Park during the month. The house formerly occupied by Dr. Eversfield is now the residence of Mr. Minor, of Washington, D, C.

The person sending the best answer to the following will be given a handsome prize; A young man has four girls; one is the prettiest, another the sweetest, another the most sincere, with the remaining one he can have the best time. They live too close together to keep all four, and the question is which one shall he hang on to?

Up to the present year it has been the custom here to make the promotions in the battalion and battery by class—that is to say, the commissioned officers are chosen from the senior class; the higher non-commisioned officers from the junior class, etc. But it is probable that the promotions next June will be made without regard to class. This is necessitated by students from other colleges, who often have had no previous military training, coming here and entering at once our sophomore, and in some cases junior class.

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Mr. Duffy, '98, is quite sick with pneumonia at his home in Hyattsville.

Gentleman from Charles co. (to clerk in music store): "I should like to look at some pianos.

Clerk: "Shall I show you a Sohmer piano?"

Gentleman from Charles co.: "No, sir; none of summer pianos for me; give me one I can use all the year round.

In order to obtain a more strict observance of the College regulations, the senior class, who are the commissioned officers, have recently been put on duty at all hours, and are on honor to report any offence that comes under their notice. It is a proof of the better appreciation (by the student body) of the necessity for rules, etc., that since this new departure no serious disturbances have occurred.

The old Calvert Mansion at Riverdale was the scene of a very pretty dance given by the "Riverdale and Hyattsville Social Club," on the evening of Feb. 21st. The old house was brilliantly lighted, and in each end of the great hall were large open fires, whose glowing gave a cheerful look to the place. Music was furnished by Sig. Varallo's orchestra. At eleven o'clock refreshments were served in the dining-room upstairs. A number of people were present from Laurel, Hyattsville, Riverdale and College. Those present from the College were: Messrs. Bannon, Bomberger, Mulliken, Skinner, Sliger, McCandlish, Grandy, Fowler, Pue and Compton.

Association Columns.

H. H. OWENS, Editor; W. S. ROLLINS, Assistant.

Training a Base-Ball Team.

IT should always be remembered that in training a base-ball team, or any other team for that matter, the more attention you pay to the execution of the smallest details the better a team will be. Of course, you must never forget the big things—"team play," general questions, such as the knowledge of the peculiarities of the teams you are going to play against and all the other important matters. But these are all so important they are not likely to be forgotten. No time spent in common sense attention to the details of base-ball is wasted. It all counts in the end, and is frequently the one thing that turns a doubtful game in your favor. There are two things which often cause a team to lose the game: "wilding throwing" and not "starting" quick enough when there is an opportunity for stealing a base. Of course, some players naturally play well and seem to know how to steal bases from the time they begin to play. But it is quite possible to take any ball player and put him through a course of lessons that will in a month make a keen base runner of him. In the first place practice "starting" every day for a few moments; that is starting as in the hundred yards dash. Learn to get under a good headway at a moment's notice; for once started, and well started toward second or third base, you will find

the battle half won. Many a good player has lost his run by not being able to start quickly. Each base runner should watch the pitcher's arm, should watch all his movements and try to learn to tell just when he is finally started on the movement that will finally end in his pitching the ball. A very important part of base-running is "sliding." The average fellow can fall down on his stomach, and slide till his clothes are worn out, without any very extensive instruction; but very few know how to get down quickly, without hurting themselves, or stopping themselves from going far enough to reach the base. A player who knows how to slide will cover twenty feet from the time he makes the "duck" to avoid a baseman's hand, and he will come in under the most careful attempt to hit him with the ball. Base-running is a pretty complicated thing, even in its most simple parts. The most important thing to be done in arranging a team is to put the right man in the right place. The pitcher and catcher should be men with good, strong nerves. The pitcher, especially, should be a man who can look defeat squarely in the face, without "blinking," and play his balls into the catcher's hands with a precision that is even bettter than when he is winning. The basemen should be cool headed, all of them, and if possible should be pretty heavy men. They must all be sure catchers and good, clean throwers. They do not have the long, hard throws that a fielder has, but they have to be most direct and sudden in throwing when they do throw. The short-stop must, of course, be a quick man. He should, therefore, be a little smaller than the basemen, partly because a smaller man is usually quicker, and partly because he has no use for the greater weight. He should be a sure man on grounders and hot liners, and absolutely perfect thrower. His chief practice should be in taking hot grounders off the bat and practice throwing them to the bases. The outfielders need and must have the ability to judge flies. It goes without saying that a fielder must be a sure catch. W. T. S. R.

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Since the semi-annual examinations are over and nothing of any excitement to attract the attention of the students, they are now looking forward to the happy prospects of an excellent base-ball team. All the members of last year's team are now at the College, and with the many new men who are candidates, the outlook is very promising. The team has been in training for the last two weeks, and will commence out-door practice as soon as the weather permits. Fuller, E., who did so much effective work for the team last season will again be with us. His work was something of a very high order, losing only one game out of the nine that he pitched. The team will feel the loss of Davis greatly but Harding who covered first base last season so creditably will, under all probabilities fill the position. Harris, who played short-stop last year, has been elected captain, and will manage the team. He is expected to cover the same position this year. He has been having his men put through a regular system of training, and when the season opens with St. John's College he will have his men in prime condition. The nine will be strengthened materially by the addition of Lewis who

played first base for the High School of Washington.

Compton, Strickler and Harrison are all excellent men and will make a strong fight for a position on the team. Wooters who has played on the team for three years will be seen at his regular position at third base. He is one of the heaviest hitters on the team and stands up among the first basemen in the State. "Little" Fuller will play left field, and it is hoped that he will play the game that was played by him last year. In the ten games he only had one error recorded against him.

Strickler and Roberts will, most likely, hold positions in the field. Roberts will also practice for second base, as that position is now open. Other candidates than those not mentioned are : Millerson, Lillibridge, Sherman, Howard, Schenck, Turner and Nelligan.

***

At the meeting of the Athletic Association, on the 11th of Feb., the following officers were elected :

President, C. M. Harris.
Vice-President, R. Beale.
Treasurer, S. T. Rollins.
Recording Secretary, G. Schenck.
Corresponding Sec., H. H. Owens.
Censor, T. P. Wharton.

***

The Dramatic Entertainment that was given on Feb. 3rd, for the benefit of the Athletic Association was not only interesting and entertaining, but proved to be a financial success, clearing about twenty dollars for the Association. Another similar entertainment will be held in March.

Schedule of Games.

The following are the schedule of games arranged for the spring :

Apr. 4—University of Vermont, at home.
" 10—St. John's College, at home.
" 27—Western Maryland College, at Westminister.
May 1—Johns Hopkins University, at home.
" 4—Kendall College, at home.
" 8—Deichman's College, at home.
" 11—Washington College, at Chestertown.
" 15—Columbian University, at home.
" 18—Episcopal H'h Sc'l, at Alexandria.
" 22—Kendall College, at Washington.
" 29—Baltimore City College, at home.

There will be other games that Manager Harris has not definitely arranged yet.

***

The time is here when the training for the track athletics should begin, and it will be well for any man who intends going in for any events of the track athletics of the College, to begin now to make some little systematic arrangements of his spare time to fit him for the coming contests in June. In the track athletics especially, but really in all events where training is required, the one thing to be constantly kept in mind, the one thing which is distinctly more important than all else, is that you shall exercise for a certain length of time each day in the particular event you have made up your mind to undertake. This is spoken of before saying anything about what athletic events you should choose, because the law of training is more important than the particular part of

athletics which you may decide to take up. In track athletics there is another thing to remember in connection with your months of preparation. In all track sports there are two elements to remember—that is, speed and endurance, and you must train yourself differently for each. For example, take the 100 yard dash. One would say off-hand, that only speed was required in this particular event, and yet a certain amount of endurance is necessary to fit you to run the hundred at top speed to hold the breath, and to put into the last few steps a greater energy when you yourself feel as if you were going at your highest speed already.

***

The new uniforms that the base-ball team have ordered will, no doubt, add greatly to the appearance of the men, as those used last season are somewhat the worse for the wear. They will be made of a pretty gray flannel and have the letter M on the chest. Maroon and pearl-striped stockings and jerseys, with maroon caps, will complete the attire and make a very pleasing combination.

***

The new rules for '95, adopted by the National League, will, in some cases, benefit the team, whilst in others it will have a bad effect. In eliminating the mit, Wooters on third base will be somewhat handicapped, as his work with the mit is far superior to that with the finger glove.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And meteors to travel through the skies—
But, business hustler, thou hast all—
All seasons are thine own to advertise.

Ex.

The Fifty-Third Congress.

SELDOM has there been heard such a universal sigh of relief as that which sounded over the country, when on the fourth of March, the Fifty-third Congress lived out its term, and the reason for the sigh is obvious. Never has a Congress had a greater work to do, nor has one ever had better opportunities of performing that work; and never has a Congress more signally failed to perform its duty than the one which has just ended.

The record of legislation consists of the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, and the passage of a tariff bill. Excepting the usual appropriation bills and a few minor measures, this is the sum total of the legislation of the Fifty-third Congress. In view of what the country had a right to expect, the result is disappointing. When in 1892 this Congress was elected, the Democratic platform as adopted at Chicago, pledged them to a complete revision of the tariff, and "tariff for revenue only" was the war-cry of the campaign. As a result the country sent an overwhelming majority of Democrats to the House, and the Senate had a fair working majority. For the first time in thirty years the Democrats had complete control of the government.

The first matter which claimed the attention of the newly-elected Congress was the urgent need of financial legislation. Accordingly, in June, 1893, the President called an extra session of Congress to repeal the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman Act. It is not necessary to review the disgraceful proceedings which

followed. The House, with prompt decision, immediately repealed the clause. But in the Senate, by the senseless filibustering of the silver men, the summer was allowed to drag out its weary length, while panic ran riot over the country, due to the uncertainty as to what Congress would do. The bill finally passed the Senate and was signed by the President. But, instead of working a cure for the disordered state of the country, it became apparent that Congress had merely administered a palliative. In six months after the special session had adjourned the country was in the midst of another panic as wild as the former.

Again Congress convened, in regular session, undertook to relieve the country. Everyone is familiar with the Gorman-Wilson Tariff Law. The incessant tariff tinkering, producing such an unsettled state of business as had not existed for years, closing down manufacturing establishments, depriving thousands of workingmen of employment, producing labor agitation, strikes and armies of unemployed; causing riot, resulting in the loss of life and property; the scandalous surrender to the Sugar Trust, and the final passage of the bill against the wishes of the President, all are matters of history now. The result of this legislative fermentation has already been sufficiently criticised and anathematized.

The Tariff law, as passed by Congress, is a remarkable one, since it is constructed on no definite line of policy. In the face of a deficit in the Treasury it reduced the revenues, and yet it does not by any means redeem the pledges of the party platform of 1892. In spite of the promise to reduce the tariff on necessities, it places a tax on sugar. And what must be considered the greatest inconsistency, and in the light of recent developments, undoubtedly a great mistake was the abrogation of the reciprocal treaties with other nations. Just now our Government is in hot water because of the retaliatory discriminations of Germany and France against exports of live stock from this country. Threats have been made by the State Department that unless this discrimination ceases this Government will retaliate further. Such threats have, of necessity, little foundation. In the face of a $3,000,000 deficit for March in the revenues, it is not to be expected that we will plunge into a conflict which must only result in a further reduction of revenue. Such a policy would be suicidal. In fact, just now it is very doubtful if the Treasury Department will be able to tide over the months yet remaining before the next regular session of Congress. It is thought that a horizontal increase will have to be made on all tariff duties. As yet the Income Tax has not done anything to relieve the stringency in the Treasury. At present a test case is before the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of which shall determine the constitutionality of the law. In case of an adverse decision the Treasury will be the loser by many millions for this year.

(*To be Continued.*)

The conscientious Freshmen work,
To get their lessons tough;
The Juniors flunk, the Sophomores shirk,
The Seniors—ah! they bluff.

Ex.

In the House of Commons.

Owing to the fact that the first term final examinations were being held at the time, the House did not meet on Feb. 5.

***

On the evening of the 12th inst., the House met at 7.15 in Chapel Hall, being in Committee of the Whole. Owing to the absence of the Temporary Speaker, Mr. Crapster, Mr. Clagett was elected speaker, pro tem. Immediately after the completion of the regular business, Mr. Bomberger, the Prime Minister, got the floor and offered an amendment to the pending bill (the Nicaragua Canal Bill), ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $100,000,000 of gold bonds, bearing interest at three per cent., maturing in thirty years, to provide the funds to construct the Canal, and proceeded to explain the advisability of issuing bonds to raise the money rather than to draw upon the Treasury. After some desultory discussion by Mr. Sliger, Mr. Taliaferro, Mr. Sherman and the Prime Minister, the question of "no quorum" was raised and upon motion of the Prime Minister, the House took a recess until Feb. 19th.

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On account of the death of Mrs. Scott, the House of Commons did not meet on the 19th ult.

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The evening of the 26th inst. marked the downfall of the first ministry. The House met at 7 P. M. Mr. Jones was elected Speaker. Immediately after the regular business a lively discussion was precipitated by a question raised by Mr. Clagett as to the legality of the election of Mr. Jones as Speaker. He claimed that at its last session the House having been in Committee of the Whole, did not adjourn but took a recess. After a lively controversy it was decided that the House was in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Claggett, the Speaker at the last meeting, took the chair.

It was generally expected that the Ministry would endeavor to push through the Nicaragua Canal Bill. Accordingly the Prime Minister got the floor and briefly stated the present position of the bill, explaining the amendments, and asked for a prompt consideration of the bill. After the Prime Minister had finished, Mr. Spence replied, opposing the bill upon the grounds that in the face of a depleted treasury the Government could not afford the expense of constructing the Canal. He spoke quite at length upon the present indebtedness of the country, the falling of the revenue and the depreciation of the value of our bonds, and ended with an appeal to the House to defeat the bill. At this point the debate became very animated,—the Ministry, seconded by Mr. Taliaferro, defending the bill; Mr. Graham and Mr. Spence opposing it.

At nine o'clock the Prime Minister moved that the Committee rise and report. Mr. Harrison, the permanent speaker, took the chair, and the bill passed to its third reading. During the preliminary proceedings there was an omnious lull throughout the House. After the reading of the bill by the clerk, the Prime Minister moved that the bill be put upon its final passage, which motion was carried. The Speaker put the question. The vote stood: Yeas, 8; Nays, 10. The bill was defeated. Upon the announcement of the vote the Prime Mini-

ster offered his resignation. After attending to some unimportant matters the House adjourned at 9.50 P. M.

The Speaker appointed as Prime Minister, Mr. Graham. The other members of the Ministry were ; Mr. Spence, foreign secretary ; and Mr. Mulliken, home secretary.

The meeting on the 4th of March was probably more interesting than any preceding one. On this night another ministry fell.

***

The House met at 7 P. M. Mr. Veitch was elected speaker. Mr. Spence, having been appointed foreign secretary, resigned his position as clerk of the House. After the regular business, the Prime Minister, Mr. Graham, asked for unanimous consent to consider an amendment to the Constitution of the House of Commons, which was granted. The amendment, which provides that the Constitution may be amended by a three fourths vote of all members present at any regular meeting of the House. was carried unanimously without debate.

The House then preceeded to consider Bill Number 3. of the House calendar, known as the Uniform Bill. The principal features of the bill were, that the Government provide uniforms and camp equipage for all students of agricultural colleges ; that the uniforms be worn at all times while on duty ; that all such students be required to encamp for a certain time each year ; and, that the students be under military discipline at all times when on duty.

This bill had been introduced by the retiring ministry and had passed its first reading. The existing Ministry had reported it favorably. The Prime Minister opened the debate. Mr. Skinner replied with a vigorous speech in opposition to the bill. Other members speaking against the measure were Mr. Sliger, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Taliaferro and Dr. Scott. The Ministry perceiving the vigorous opposition to the bill, proceeded to amend the bill, in order to catch some of the opposing votes. But having begun, it seemed impossible to stop, so that when the Committee rose to report, the bill was entirely different in intent from the original. Mr. Spence made the closing speech for the Ministry.

The Committee having reported, the Prime Minister asked unanimous consent that the bill pass to its third reading which was granted. The bill was read and put on its final passage. The vote stood : Yeas, 18 ; Nays, 7. As the defeat was overwhelming the Ministry gave up the fight and resigned. The House adjourned at 10.15 P. M.

The new Ministry had not been appointed when the REVIEW went to press. F. B. B.

That Mistletoe

She stood beneath the chandelier,
With eyes and cheeks aglow;
He promptly saw his chance for bliss,
And pressed upon her lips a kiss,
And blessed that Mistletoe.

It happened that her "Pa" came in;
Oh, ruin, wreck and woe!
His boot was big and well applied,
And soon that young man stood outside,
And cursed that "Missile" toe.

Ex.

She sat upon the hallway steps,
Enjoying the evening air;
He shyly asked her for a seat,
And she gave him a vacant stare.

Ex.

Exchange Department

W. B. Crapster, '95.

We have had the pleasure of adding to our Exchange Department several new papers this month, among which are the "Mount St. Joseph Collegian" and "The Mountaineer." The "Mount St. Joseph Collegian" presents quite an attractive appearance and its editorials are interesting and well written. "The Mountaineer" contains quite an interesting and entertaining account of the life of William Shakespeare.

***

The "Delaware College Review" has again reached us, and is as usual filled with interesting reading matter. It is one of our best exchanges and we are always glad to receive it.

***

We receive with pleasure the "Buff and Blue." It contains a well written article on the "Perpetuity of Nations."

***

The "Western Md. College Monthly" contains a number of well written articles this month. "Heaven's First Law," and "Life's Best Guide" are especially worthy of notice.

***

The "St. John's Collegian" is full of good matter. Among its articles especially worthy of mention are "The Aim of Modern Culture" and one on "Robert Burns."

***

Among our other exchanges which we have received this month are "The Record," "The Monthly Chronicle," "The Austinian" and "The Review."

***

Harvard bests Yale in debate as regularly as Yale bests Harvard in boating and football, but Yale used to be, and probably still is, considered as a much more fruitful mother of successful politicians than Harvard is. Are we to argue that the ability to buck the center is more useful in American politics than the powers of forcible debate?—Ex.

***

Recent Harvard oratory will have an interesting representation in the Fifty-fourth Congress in the person of R. B. Mahaney, of Buffalo. Mr. Mahaney is young, ardent, and has the gift of speech in an unusual measure. About ten years ago he was a prominent member of the Harvard Union.

***

He asked a Miss what was a kiss
Grammatically defined,
"It's a conjunction, sir," she said.
And hence can't be declined.—Ex.

***

They had quarreled. She was mad. "You're not everybody," she sneered. "No," he rejoined softly; "but I am pretty near everybody." She darted a quick, searching glance into his mobile face and made no objection when he moved nearer still.—Detroit Tribune.

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***

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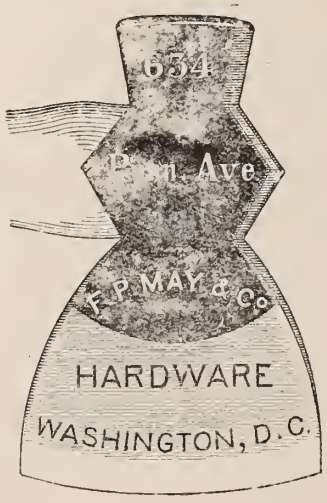

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